Amendments to the Specification

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 1 at line 16, as follows.

This application is a continuation in part of USSN 10/640,435, filed August 12, 2003 which claims priority from USSN 60/402,665 filed on August 12, 2002 and this application is a continuation in part of USSN 10/634,351 filed August 4, 2003 which claims priority from USSN 60/402,665 filed on August 12, 2002.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 11 at line 1, as follows.

~~ASTM~~ ASTM E 1356 or if it can be determined then the Tg according to ASTM E 1356 is less than 30°C preferably less than 20°C, more preferably less than 10°C, more preferably less than 0°C, more preferably less than -5°C, has one or more of the following properties:

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 19 at line 1, as follows.

Other useful PAO's include those sold under the tradenames Synfluid™ available from ChevronPhillips Chemical Co., in ~~Pasedena~~ Pasadena Texas, Durasyn™ available from BP Amoco Chemicals in London England, Nexbase™ available from Fortum Oil and Gas in Findland, Synton™ available from Crompton Corporation in Middlebury CN, USA, EMERY™ available from Cognis Corporation in Ohio, USA.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 51 at line 19, as follows.

The polyolefin and NFP can be blended by any suitable means, and are typically blended to obtain a homogeneous, single phase mixture. For example, they may be blended in a tumbler, static mixer, batch mixer, extruder, or a combination thereof. The mixing step may take place as part of a processing method used to fabricate articles, such as in the extruder on an injection molding ~~maching~~ machine or fiber line.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 62 at line 24 and carried over to page 63, as follows.

3. Cationic polymers

Preferred cationic polymers include polymers or copolymers of geminally disubstituted olefins, alpha-heteroatom olefins and/or styrenic monomers. Preferred geminally disubstituted olefins include isobutylene, isopentene, isoheptene, isohexane, isooctene, isodecene, and isododecene. Preferred alpha-heteroatom olefins include vinyl ether and vinyl carbazole, preferred styrenic monomers include styrene, alkyl styrene, para-alkyl styrene, alpha-methyl styrene, chloro-styrene, and bromo-para-methyl styrene. Preferred examples of cationic polymers include butyl rubber, isobutylene copolymerized with para methyl styrene, polystyrene, and poly-alpha-methyl styrene.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 68 at line 6, as follows.

It will be understood by those skilled in the art that the steps outlined above may be varied, depending upon the desired result. For example, ~~the~~ an extruded sheet of the compositions of this invention may be directly thermoformed or blow molded without cooling, thus skipping a cooling step. Other parameters may be varied as well in order to achieve a finished composite article having desirable features.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 78 at line 8, as follows.

The components of the present invention can be blended by any suitable means. For example, they may be blended in a static mixer, batch mixer, extruder, or a combination thereof, that is sufficient to achieve an adequate dispersion of plasticizer in the polymer. The mixing step may involve first dry blending using, for example, a tumble blender. It may also involve a "master batch" approach, where the final plasticizer concentration is achieved by combining neat polymer with an appropriate amount of plasticized polymer that had been previously prepared at a higher plasticizer concentration. Dispersion may take place as part of a processing method used to fabricate articles, such as in the extruder on an injection molding ~~maching~~

machine or fiber line. The plasticizer may be injected into the extruder barrel or introduced at the feed throat of the extruder to save the step of preblending. This is a preferred method when a larger percentage of plasticizer is to be used or large quantities of plasticized resin are desired.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 85 at line 2, as follows.

The NFP in the current invention provides a significant depression in the storage modulus of propylene polymers. As illustrated in **Figure 1**, the storage modulus of plasticized propylene polymers are drastically reduced as a function of temperature relative to the unplasticized polyolefins. A propylene polymer having ~~lower~~ a lower storage modulus (or "elastic modulus") at any particular temperature indicates better flexibility for the end-use at that particular temperature.